Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. AUG. 1, 1856. VOL. XXIV, NO. 48.

Select Poetry.

For the Daily Pennsylvanian.

Disunion.

A Paraphrase of Byron's Dream—"Darkness."

I had a dream, which was not all a dream:
The Union was dissolved; and all our stars
Did wander darkling o'er a bloody field,
Rayless and pathless; and our hapless land
Swung blind and maddened in the roar of factions.
Morn came and went, and came—and brought no hope,
And men forgot their passions, in the dread
Of this, their desolation; and all hearts
Were chilled *into a selfish prayer for life.*
The brows of men in the mute despair,
Wore an unearthly aspect, as by fits
The flashes fell upon them; some lay down
And held their eyes and wept: and some did rest
Their chins upon their clenched hands, and smiled;
And others hurried to and fro, and fed
Their funeral fires with fuel, and looked up
With mad disquietude to the dull sky—
The pall of the past world; and then again
With curses cast them down upon the dust
And gnashed their teeth and howled.
And war, which for a moment was no more,
Did glut himself again; a meal was bought
With blood, and each sate sullenly apart
Gorging himself in gloom; *no love was left*
And there was but one fear, and that was death,
Immediate and inglorious; and the pang
Of famine fed upon all entrails; men
Died, and their bones were tombless as their flesh;
The meagre by the meagre were devoured;
Even dogs assailed their masters!
The crowd was famished by degrees, *but two*
Of an enormous city did survive;
These were twin monsters, GREELEY and BENNETT;
They had been foes; they met beside
The dying embers of an altar-place
Where had been heaped a mass of holy things
For an unholy usage; they raked up,
And shivering scraped with their cold skeleton hands,
The feeble ashes, and their feeble breath
Blew for a little life; and made a flame
Which was a mockery; then they lifted up
Their eyes as it grew lighter, and beheld
Each other's aspects—saw, and shrieked, and died!
Even of their mutual hideousness they died!
Unknowing who he was upon whose brow
Treason had written fiend. The land was void—
The populous and the powerful was a grave—
The grave of hope—the tomb of liberty.
The rivers, lakes, and ocean, were deserted;
Ships sailorless lay rotting at the wharves,
And their masts fell down peace-meal; as they drop'd,
They slept on the abyss without a surge.
Commerce was dead; patriots in their tombs;
Freedom' their idol, had expired before.
Our flag was withered in the poisonous air,
Its stripes erased; its glorious stars were quenched,
Disunion had no need of aid from them!
SHE WAS THE UNIVERSE!

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Some of the opposition papers are republishing an oration alleged to have been delivered by Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of July, 1815, and he is falsely accused of having opposed the war of 1812. In 1847, after he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Polk, a similar charge was made against him in Tennessee, of which he was informed by Hon. George W. Jones, a leading member of the present Congress from that State. Mr. Buchanan replied by the following letter, which so clearly covers the whole ground, that all necessity for further comment is precluded:

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have this moment received your letter of the 15th inst., and hasten to return an answer.

In one respect I have been fortunate as a public man. My political enemies are obliged to go back for more than thirty years to find plausible charges against me.

In 1814, when a very young man, (being this day 56 years of age,) I made my first public speech before a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Lancaster. The object of this speech was to urge upon them the duty of volunteering their services in defence of their invaded country. A volunteer company was raised upon the spot, in which I was the first, I believe, to enter my name as a private. We forthwith proceeded to Baltimore, and served until we were honorably discharged.

In October, 1814, I was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and in that body gave my support to every measure calculated, in my opinion, to aid the country against the common enemy.

In 1815, after peace had been concluded, I did express opinions in relation to the causes and conduct of the war, which I very soon after regretted and recalled. Since that period I have been ten years a member of the Senate, acting a part on every great question. My political enemies, finding nothing assailable thro'out this long public career, now resort back to my youthful years for expressions to injure my political character. The brave and generous citizens of Tennessee, to whatever party they may belong, will agree that this is a hard measure of justice, and it is still harder that, for this reason they should condemn the President for having voluntarily offered me a seat in his Cabinet.

I never deemed it proper, at any period of my life, whilst the country was actually engaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter a sentiment which could interfere with its successful prosecution. Whilst the war with Great Britain was raging, I should have deemed it little better than moral treason to paralyze the arm of the government whilst dealing blows against the enemy. After peace was concluded, the case was then different. My enemies cannot point to an expression uttered by me during the continuance of the war, which was not favorable to its vigorous prosecution.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE FOREIGN VOTE.

It is evident that a desperate effort is now making by the Fremont men to secure the German and Irish vote. Not only have we daily instances of offers of advancement and promises of substantial reward held out by our opponents to leading German presses and individuals; but we do not pick up a solitary newspaper devoted to the Fremont interest, which does not contain an appeal to foreigners, as such, in some shape. In one it is in the form of comments on the Herbert homicide. In another it is the announcement of the name of some distinguished German speaker that has recently declared himself in favor of Fremont, and in still another it assumes the form of a hypocritical eulogy of the German character. The coolest and most barefaced attempt of this kind which we have seen, was the announcement contained in the programme of the Know Nothing meeting on Tuesday last, that a Mr. Neuber would address the audience in the German language.

When we reflect that the persons who make such appeals, were mostly devoted friends of Gen. Scott four years ago, it is certainly not inconsistent that they should manifest so much fondness for the "rich brogue and the sweet German accent;" but unfortunately for these gentlemen, the record of their political career presents some few facts since 1852, that are of some little importance in the question of the validity of their claim to the foreign vote.

In 1854 the secret political combination known as the Know-Nothing or American organization sprang up in this country, and grew with astonishing rapidity. The principles which it maintained, were, in its own language, hostility to foreign influence and ecclesiastical power; in plain terms, however, and in point of practical operation, its avowed objects were to increase the period of residence requisite for naturalization to twenty-one years, to exclude all naturalized citizens from holding office, and to ostracise all members of the Catholic Church. The first great achievement of the party was the election of R. T. Conrad as Mayor of consolidated Philadelphia and gaining possession of the municipal government of that city. As Mayor Conrad is the same person who advocated the nomination of Fremont and Johnston lately in the New York Convention, and who was announced side by side with the celebrated German speaker at the Allegheny meeting on Tuesday night, it may not be amiss to examine the record only two years back and ascertain what peculiar claims he and the party to which he belonged and still belongs, can show upon the gratitude of either Irishmen or Germans, arising out of the manner in which the municipal government of Philadelphia was administered.

No sooner had Mayor Conrad taken upon himself the duties of his office—no sooner had the newly elected city Councils assumed their legislative capacity, than a wholesale war of extermination was waged by them against the whole class of adopted citizens. Protestant Irishmen as well as Catholic Irishmen were deprived of the means of subsistence. The most petty offices as well as the most elevated become equally the subject of Know-Nothing proscription. Adopted citizens were turned out of places so humble that it might have been supposed they could have been made exceptions to the general policy, and even poor girls were driven from their situations as teachers in the common-schools, by the relentless spirit of Know Nothing intolerance.

But the triumph of the Know Nothing party did not stop here. It soon, by a tremendous majority, elected its candidate, a member of the order, Governor of Pennsylvania. So thorough and so uniform had been the manifestation of his hostility to adopted citizens, that having accidentally appointed an old-line Whig, who had been born in Ireland, to a merely nominal distinction, his conduct was publicly complained of by more than one of his own organs, and explained on the ground that the Governor had been mistaken.

Such are some of the facts from which in this locality an obligation is supposed to rest on the part of the foreigners to vote for John C. Fremont. Leaving our own State however, let us trace the triumphs of the party elsewhere. In Cincinnati we find it to have taken forcible possession of the ballot-box in the German wards, resolved by a strong hand "to put down the foreigners." How the "Americans" there triumphed over the dearest rights of the adopted citizen. How they attempted to drive them from the polls and shot them down for not submitting, are matters too deeply impressed upon the recollection of the nation. And now the same northern newspaper press which apologized for, and defended these outrages, becomes disgustingly sycophantic to the same class of citizens, whom less than two years ago it spurned, and now secretly hates. In the basest dissimulation it pays high eulogies to the German character, and yet by the very act of doing so, declares that Germans are in the estimation of Know-Nothings, poor, pliant, meek, forgiving creatures who are insensible to insult and incapable of resentment.

Do the Know Nothing and Republican leaders suppose that the Louisville riots are forgotten? While appealing to the intelligent German and the warm-hearted Irishman, why are we not reminded that the American party resolved to take possession of the polls at Louisville and exclude the adopted citizens? The excuse alleged was that there would not be time for all to vote, and if any persons had to lose their chance it was better that foreigners should be deprived of it than native born citizens. We have no wish to recall the terrible cruelties, the bloodshed, the conflagrations to which this resolve was the terrible forerunner. We have no wish to revive the too sad and too true story of innocent women and children, the families of Irishmen and Germans, roasted in the flames by a Know Nothing mob; and yet forsooth the party which perpetrated these iniquities—the party which drove foreigners from the ballot-box—the party which persecuted them with death in the streets of Louisville and Cincinnati, now makes an appeal to them for their suffrages. They are expected to weep over imaginary evils in Kansas, and yet to remember nothing of their own. They are expected to become indignant at the outrages of border ruffians, and yet forget their friends who were offered as victims to Know Nothing frenzy. They are expected to rally in behalf of a free ballot box in a distant territory, and cast no recollection back to the time when, by Know Nothing violence, the ballot box was closed to them. Such are briefly some of the grounds upon which the Fremont and Johnston party lay claim to the foreign vote. If, under such circumstances, they succeed in getting it, it will afford the first proof of the truth of the Know Nothing doctrine that the naturalized citizens do not know their rights and cannot appreciate their privileges.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Letter of Wm. Bigler.

Inconsistency of the Republicans—The Game Exposed.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 12, 1856.

Gentlemen: I am much gratified that you have elected me an honorary member of the Allegheny Democratic Club; for there never has been a period in my life, when Democratic identity was more in accordance with my feelings and judgment, nor any when that party occupied a nobler position, nor where its triumph was more essential to the rights of the people, the peace, progress and general welfare of the nation.

Know Nothingism and sectional Republicanism (what frightful names) embody the elements of opposition. The former resting its basis on the doctrine that birth-place and religious belief should be tests for civil office, seeks to degrade a large class of white citizens by taking from them the enjoyment of rights conferred by the constitution and laws; the latter, seeking its justification in an indefinite sentimentalism, wages a war of extermination against the local institution of slavery found in some of the States, a practice at variance with the spirit of the constitution and prejudicial to the perpetuity of its benign blessings.

As for the first of these I have but little to say. Slightly exposed to the light of day, and the reflections from the sun of liberty, civil and religious, it has become ashamed of its own deformities: largely despised by those whom it has cheated, it is rapidly sinking into impenetrable oblivion, to be numbered amongst the obsolete schemes, invented by the wicked and selfish, to subvert the pure principles of our republican government. Its dupes should be forgiven, but its designing authors should be made to realize that they have earned a shame and remorse as tenacious as the poisoned shirt of Nessus.

The other branch is also on the decay. The seeds of its dissolution were sown the other day by its advocates in Congress. The new issue they have made will be fatal or I am no judge of future events, even when their shadows are cast before. For months they have been engaged in painting pictures of the sad state of society in Kansas; they have spoken of the territorial government as one of tyranny; denounced its local laws as odious and oppressive, and its officers as imbecile and corrupt; have bewailed the perpetration of the crimes of arson and murder, and all the consequences of anarchy and confusion. They have overdrawn a picture which all have felt was bad enough, and which all have regretted quite as much as the Republican leaders. The remedy they urged was the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, or the repeal of the odious laws and the purification and protection of the elective franchise. And you will find that every Republican Senator voted against these things when the proposition was fairly before him. They voted against Mr. Toombs' bill and therefore against the prompt admission of Kansas—against the repeal of the unconstitutional laws which subvert the liberty of speech, and make fidelity to the fugitive slave law a test for office, and to perpetuate the Territorial government, of which they have complained so much. I know that it will be said, in reply, that they did this, because they were in favor of the Topeka Constitution, but that dodge will not answer. In the Senate, they had tried the Topeka scheme, and it had been rejected by a vote of three to one, sealing its fate unmistakeably; and then when the Senate bill stood, not as against the Topeka Constitution, but as against the present Territorial government, they continued to resist and vote against it. With what show of consistency then, do their friends pretend that they are for peace in Kansas; that they and they only seek relief for the people of that Territory. On every principle of construction, they are responsible for the last vote just as it stands. If they could not get the Topeka Constitution, as statesmen and patriots, they were bound to do the next best thing. If not able to do all the good they would, to do all they could. Such is a just construction—any other plea is factional. The Topeka Constitution made in pursuance of no law, but in derogation of all the laws and in defiance of the government and its authorities, sanctioned in an informal mode, by only a portion of the people, some seven hundred in number, a meagre minority, of those then in the Territory, had been rejected. They urged a measure thus unauthorized and unfair, at the very moment they complained most of the lawless authorities in the Territory. The first objection to the Senate bill was that the territorial laws restrained opposition to slavery, and, therefore, the free state party had no chance. That was met by an amendment repealing all such laws. Next, that the Free State men had been driven out: they were answered by a provision giving all such an opportunity, up to October, to return and participate in making the constitution. Then, again, that the penalties were not sufficient. These were enlarged and made satisfactory on my own motion. Next, they said those who had left would not go back, whilst the Territorial government lasted, to which Judge Douglas, with that wonderful perception for which he is so distinguished, replied that certainly we should not be asked to make a government for men who had run away, and to impose on those who remain a government which had not received their sanction. Up to the time this bill was under consideration, the Republicans had uniformly claimed that nine-tenths of the *bona fide* citizens were against slavery, and that all they desired was a fair expression of popular will and protection against the Missouri invaders. The bill provided fully and completely for all this, and still they continued to vote against it. In the face of such facts is it not ungenerous to ask the public to conclude that the Republicans had no end in view but the peace of Kansas, that their extraordinary inconsistencies were all necessary for the welfare of Kansas and the promotion of peace? If you can so understand it, I am content.

But I must forbear. I intended to write but a few lines.

With many thanks to the society for the honor they have done me, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. BIGLER.

To G. S. Robinson, Esq., Sec. Buch. & B. Allegheny Club.

LIBERAL VIEWS ON SLAVERY.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of New Orleans to a friend in Massachusetts.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1856.

I had originally intended to make this letter merely an invitation of your attention to what I deemed a just vindication of a friend's conduct: but as I write, I feel tempted to go somewhat further, and make a few remarks to a northern friend whom I have been accustomed, on good grounds, to regard as a person of learning, piety, and manliness, and as such naturally exercising an important influence over the feelings and opinions of people in your section of the Union.

The times are, indeed, sadly out of joint, and portend danger—perhaps immediate and grave danger—to the public welfare. At such a time it becomes all men who love their country, and whose precepts and example are likely to exercise some control over its fate, to ponder upon the condition of public affairs, and see how far they, in their individual spheres, can do something to tranquilize the excited passions of their fellow-citizens, and direct their reason and sense of justice to a candid consideration of the true interests and welfare of our common country.

Slavery is the theme which now, unhappily, distracts the Union. In the contemplation of it, and in the midst of the struggle of attacks and defence, a good many men in both sections of the Union seem chargeable with the fault of forgetting candor in passion, and justice in prejudice. From such a course can come nothing but excitement, recrimination, violence, and perhaps disunion.

Of slavery in the abstract, and considered as if it were an institution which we could abrogate or maintain, as the national judgment might elect, I do not desire to speak at length. It is a subject on which the minds of good and wise men have differed. Some are clearly of opinion that it is a great political and moral evil, opposed to religion and justice, and hostile to the welfare of the human race, and especially to the African race. Others—and I might mention among them an eminent northern Divine whom I have the satisfaction of knowing, and who, I may add is your warm admirer—think that, as a question of the welfare of the African race in this country, the institution does more good than harm, and, upon large and extended considerations of humanity, should not be disturbed.

But, without entering into the abstract question, is it not our duty to treat the subject of slavery in the Union *practically*—as an established fact—and deal with it as such, if it be our sincere desire to know what our duty to our country requires?

Looking at the matter in this light, how ought we to feel and to think? What ought we to do.

It seems to me our first duty, as lovers of our country, is to be just and forbearing to each other; to calm, if we can, the violence of passion, silence the voice of prejudice, and appeal, each of us, in his own mind and his own heart, to the promptings of justice, charity, and constitutional duty.

The slavery of the South, be the institution abstractly good or bad, is not the creature of to-day, nor of his own choice. It was planted in the South more than a century ago; it has taken deep root; its abolition, be it abstractly desirable or not, is for very many years to come a moral and physical impossibility. Under these circumstances, what are good men in the South and in the North to do? They are to make the best of it for themselves and for their common country. Slave-holders, by a conscientious attention to the physical and moral welfare of the slave, directed by a just practical reference to his *status* of slavery as it is, and as it must unquestionably remain for many generations; and all, northern men and southern men, by a conscientious care, not to disturb the peace of the South, the prosperity of the North, and the stability of that Union which we should all cherish, by agitations, by insult, by mutual censure and recriminations. We should, in a word, be just to each other, and just to the constitution, to which we have all sworn fealty.—To say there is a higher law is in my judgment, upon a fair and practical analysis of the proposition, immoral and irreligious.

Entertaining such views, and feeling such emotion, I condemn on the one hand the fanaticism of many of the North, and on the other hand the rash violence of some at the South.

In conclusion, let me say that some men at the North, who respect truth, and yet are unconsciously carried away by prejudices, would perhaps think differently of us if they would permit themselves to know more about us. I confess I was much pained when I read the other day the heated remarks at a public meeting in a northern city of a gentleman of education and character, and an instructor of American young men, whom I had known from my boyhood—a gentleman descended from an ancestor of whom he may well be proud, for he was a participant in founding the constitution—that gentleman, if he was correctly reported, said, in substance, that he scorned the ignoble cause of slavery. These are broad and strong words, and might seem to intimate a scorn of all those who uphold the rights of slaveholders under that constitution which his ancestors helped to frame, and of those who hold slaves. I cannot but think that if that gentleman had been here at the South to see things with his own eyes, he would have spared such expressions. If he would take a seat with me of a Sunday morning in the church I occasionally attend, he would hear with respect, mayhap with an incipient feeling of friendship, a slaveholding preacher—a man of singular modesty, of unquestionable piety, of a conscience eminently pure, of a mind well disciplined. If he would sit down with me at the hospitable board of another gentleman whom I have in my eye, whom I dare say that speaker has sometimes met at the North in the circle in which he himself moves, he would see the owner of five hundred slaves, yet a man eminently humane, looking to the comfort and happiness of his slaves with a parental tenderness, and dispensing every year of his life a portion of his princely revenues in known, and a much larger portion in unknown, works of benevolence.

I say again, it is the duty of every good citizen, North and South, to cultivate in his own mind a temper of national justice and moderation, and learn the spirit of the constitution rather from the great man who formerly represented Massachusetts in the Senate than from her more recent delegate.

I remain, with sincere regard, your friend and servant,

To the Rev. Dr. ———, Massachusetts.

Another Murder in Hollidaysburg.

Our community was thrown into painful excitement on Sunday morning, by an occurrence of the night previous, the like of which never took place in our town before. The particulars, which we have gleaned from several eye witnesses, are as follows: On Saturday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, McGee, late merchant of this place, Dr. McKee, and Daniel J. Neff, Attorney at law, went into Dannals' Restaurant, and seated themselves at the table, a portion of which was afterwards occupied by Daniel K. Ramey, Maj. Geo. Raymond, David Hewit and others. Several others joined Neff's party, and after eating, McGee's party went to the bar room. At the door McGee met Hewit and demanded of him a bill of eighty seven and a half cents. The demand was not made abruptly enough to insult Mr. Hewit, and he immediately drew his wallet and tendered McGee, a $2,00 bill, whereupon the latter went out to the bar to get change. In his absence, some conversation took place on the propriety of dunning a man in a public restaurant, when Hewit started out after his change. He was followed by Major Raymond and several others, and some wrangling ensued, when Maj. Leet, for the purpose of pacifying the parties, handed Mr. Hewit the change, which he took from his own pocket. Mr. Hewit then returned toward the dining room, and it was thought the difficulty was settled. It appears, however, that when Hewit reached the room door, Raymond declared that it was an insult to dun a man for money in company. Hewit remarked in a jockular manner that it was "rather rough," but should be overlooked. Raymond declared that it should not be overlooked—that McGee had insulted him (Raymond) by presenting a bill, but that when he had made out his bill, he had brought McGee out $8,00 in debt, and he meant to have the money. He continued asserting that it was a d——d insult and should be resented. This roused Hewit and both started to where McGee, Neff and others were standing, when Raymond rolled up his sleeves, and said he was "in for two chances." When he came near McGee, Neff warded his approach off with his arm, when Raymond started for the door. In the meantime Hewit caught McGee by the coat collar and shook him. Neff interfered and told him to let McGee alone, as he was a weakly man. Hewit then released his hold on McGee, and struck Neff, when the latter drew from his pocket a clasp dirk knife, and warned Hewit not to come at him again. Hewit advanced toward him a second time, while Daniel K. Reamy endeavored to hold him back, and when near enough, Neff advanced a step and stabbed Hewit in the left side. Immediately afterwards Neff walked to the front door, and Hewit went into the dining room, where he discovered that he was stabbed. From thence he went to the office of Dr. Landis, who attempted to probe the wound, but failing to do so, he dressed it, and Hewit went home. Towards morning internal hemorrhage ensued, and he vomited great quantities of blood. During all day on Sunday he kept sinking until 10 o'clock at night when he died.

A *post mortem* examination was held by Drs. Landis, Irvin and Conrad on Monday morning. It was found that the knife penetrated between the fifth and sixth ribs, midway between the spine and sternum, and passed through the lower left Lobe of the lungs into the transverse colon. Nothing but Mr. Hewit's powerful constitution prevented immediate death.

Coroner James Funk summoned the following jury, viz: John Cox, J. H. Bell, Henry Leamer, William McFarland, Jona. Derno, S. W. Rhodes, Joseph Smith, Hugh McNeal, J. Berry, B. M. Johnston and Daniel Bollinger, who, after viewing the body, held an inquest at District Attorney Hammond's office, and returned as a verdict that the deceased came to his death by means of a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of Daniel J. Neff.

Mr. Neff graduated in the office of Mr. Blair in this place, and was always looked upon as a quiet inoffensive young man. His father lives a short distance below Alexandria. He promptly gave himself up to the Sheriff on Sunday morning.

It may be as well here to remark, that the evidence as to the precise time he drew the knife is contradictory. Some assert that he drew the knife before Hewit struck him—others that he did not draw it until *after* he was struck. This is a conflicting point to be decided by a jury.

Mr. Hewit was about 40 years of age, and was one of the oldest settlers in the place—having come here about the year 1828. He leaves a wife and some five or six children.

On Monday morning a messenger was sent to Huntingdon for Judge Taylor, who arrived in the 10 o'clock train, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and made returnable at 2 o'clock, P. M. At that hour the court met when some five or six witnesses were examined, after which the Judge released Neff on $6000 bail for his appearance at court.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

A SINGULAR DEATH STRUGGLE.—A singular circumstance was recently related to me by one of the house-surgeons of the Charity Hospital of this city. In one of the men's wards of this immense hospital, a man was dying at twelve o'clock at night. At this hour, in the surgical wards, there is no movement except in cases of necessity, the lamps burn dimly, and the guardians are ordinarily sleeping in their chairs.

But there are always some of the patients more or less wakeful by cause of their sufferings. The man who was dying had, in the pocket of his pantaloons a tolerably well-filled purse, not at all a rare circumstance in a Paris hospital. He was a miser. He had kept his pantaloons carefully stowed away under his pillow, but his frequent attentions to the safety of his pocket-book aroused the attention, and the cupidity as well, of the man who occupied the next bed to him.

This man watched, with wakeful eyes, for the moment to seize the dead man's treasure. When the miser no longer breathed audibly, and the other believed him dead, he stole quietly out of bed, and, thrusting his hand under the pillow, seized the pantaloons. But he was mistaken; there was still breath and life in the miser, and the attempt to wrest from him his treasure seemed to give him life and breath that he had not.

He seized the pantaloons: and a horrible struggle took place between the dying man and the thief for the possession of the coveted money. But the miser's grasp was soon relaxed by death, and he fell back on his bed, gurgling words from his throat that ought to have frozen the blood of the blackest pirate on earth.

More than one patient was aroused by this singular and horrible scene; and when the thief shall be sufficiently cured to leave the hospital he will be handed over to justice.—*French Paper.*

OLD BUCK IN SOMERSET.—We find the following "offer to bet" in the Somerset *Democrat:*

"We have it from reliable authority that THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD and another gentleman, offered to bet that Fremont, the woolly-head and woolly-horse candidate, would carry Somerset county by twelve hundred majority. Although opposed to betting since the *Herald* spoke so strongly of its sinfulness last week, we will bet any amount the gentleman pleases, that he will not carry Somerset county at all. Will they make their brag good, or will they *crab*, as they generally do?"

PATRIOTIC OLD-LINE WHIGS.—At a democratic ratification meeting held in Springwells, Michigan, a few days since, Judge Bacon, an active and zealous old-line whig, was called to the chair. The Detroit Free Press says:

"Upon taking the chair the Judge stated that he had heretofore acted with the whig party; that he had been a warm and earnest supporter of Mr. Clay: that he had loved the old party and revered its gallant and patriotic leader, and that it was with regret that he found himself, in common with thousands, without a party.—He had witnessed the old whig organization broken into fragments, each of which was warring directly or indirectly against the Union. In this national crisis—when there was danger threatening our confederacy—he found but one course to pursue, but one party with which to unite, and that to-day he identified himself with that party which professed an earnest and sincere desire to preserve the Union at all hazards. With it he would take up his political habitation, and with it remain so long as it preved true to the constitution and the Union."

So they come—so they will continue to come—these patriotic old-line whigs!

THEY CAN'T BE CAUGHT.—We find the following paragraph in the Louisville Courier:

"The Know-Nothings are more liberal in Indiana than they have been before. They had a country convention in Brookville, last Saturday week, and at this convention they nominated the German Protestant minister as a candidate for treasurer, and Simeon Bath, a German Catholic, for sheriff. By this they thought to secure the German vote, both Protestant and Catholic, for their other candidates. But they got fooled, as both candidates declined to run under that party."

☞ The Georgia *Union* says:—"We believe we approximate very near the truth when we give it as our candid opinion that fully 30,000 old line Whigs in Georgia will vote for the nominees of the National Democratic Party."

To the Editor of the Washington Union.

A CARD TO THE CONFIDENT.

There is an effort making to create the impression that Fremont, Seward, Wilson, Hale, & Co. will sweep the free States of this Union in the approaching presidential election.

The men who utter and publish these declarations are not sincere, at least I do not think they are, and, with a view of testing their sincerity, I propose to wager $2,500 that James Buchanan will receive the electoral vote of Indiana in November next for President and a like sum that he will receive a majority of the electoral votes for President of the United States in November next. The two propositions to be taken together, making $5,000 aside, to be put up in some of the banks of this city.

The proposition will remain open for ten days. Inquire at the Union office.

EZRA WILSON.

July 21, 1856.

Up with the Negro—Down with the White Man.

In the Wisconsin State Senate, lately, a bill was passed extending the right of suffrage to the negroes of that State—yeas 16, nays 7. While this process of elevating the negro to political privileges is going on with Black Republicanism, the same faction, in its Know-Nothing shape is combating for laws which will degrade white men who are born without the country, or those of Catholic faith, born in, or out of it, to the condition of helots. Massachusetts, the head-quarters of Black Republicanism, has moved first in persecuting the foreign-born white man to a position beneath her negroes.

Abolition "shrieks for freedom" are not made for men of white blood. The negro, only, is the object of its sympathy, and for this they agitate, trampling upon law and Constitution in their zeal for his elevation. In its labors in this regard, our German foreign citizens are especially invoked to assist Abolitionism—to elevate the negro and degrade their own countrymen. Some of the leaders claim to repudiate Know-Nothingism, but it is only where the latter will not incorporate Abolitionism among its tenets. Black Republicanism, as represented in the National House of Representatives, has five members who endorse Know-Nothingism where it has one who repudiates it. The latter is an acceptable article of faith with the great mass of Abolitionists, but they require, with the white man's degradation, the meed of honor to the negro.

It is thus "freedom shrieks," and to a participation in this Republican labor, white men of foreign birth are asked to lend a hand.

Massachusetts having favored the negro, now moves for the proscription of the foreign-born white man. Wisconsin Republicanism has taken the first step only, but give it power, and the last step will be taken.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

The Woolly Horse President.

A man in Connecticut writes to the New York *Express*, to know whether there is such a man as Fremont, or whether his nomination is a joke, got up to hoax the country people.—He says the only Fremont ever heard of in his neighborhood, is the man Barnum hired to catch his woolly horse in the mountains. He thinks, if he is the man, Fred Douglas ought to be put up for Vice President so as to have a Woolly Horse President and a Woolly Head Vice President.

Fremont claims to be the first man who discovered Salt Lake, and the *Express* thinks he will make another discovery before long—Salt River. His life has been principally led among woolly horses; wild men; and wild beasts; but, even as an enterprising hunter, his qualifications for the Presidency are not equal to those of Gordon Gonning, the famous Scotch Nimrod, or Lieut. Gerrard, the French Lion killer.—Fremont has made many hair-breadth escapes in his time, but he will beat Van Amburgh if he comes out with a whole skin from the Black Republican menagerie of tigers, hyenas, wild cats, anacondas, crocodiles and black snakes—*Norfolk (Va.) Herald*, (Whig and Know-Nothing.)

Mr. Buchanan and the American Laborer.

We have already refuted the infamous slander (which none but knaves would circulate, and after the facts are understood, none but fools will believe,) that Mr. Buchanan advocated a reduction of the wages of the American laborers to ten cents a day. It is only papers of the most infamous and depraved stamp, whose editors have lost all regard for truth, that repeat it. The Cincinnati "Weekly Times," (a paper strongly opposed to Mr. Buchanan's election,) of the 26th ult., has the following remarks in reference to this subject:

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.—We see that some of our exchange papers that are opposed to the election of Mr. Buchanan, are now urging against him that he once advocated the reduction of wages in this country to ten cents per day. Now we do not believe that James Buchanan ever said a word that could be fairly construed into such an assertion. It would have been irrational in him, and to say the least of it, very impolitic. At no time since the foundation of our Republic, has there been a period when such an assumption would not have raised a storm from the toiling millions, that would have wrecked the hopes of any political aspirant forever. Casting aside for an instant, the fact that as a statesman, James Buchanan well knows that a nation can never acquire strength upon such a miserable pittance per diem, that the advocacy of such a proposition was most absurd, and throwing it solely upon the ground that neither policy for any present or future advantage could accrue to its author, we repeat it, we do not believe that he ever uttered such a sentiment.

If it is false, as we candidly believe it is, how absurd to urge it against him. We are as strongly opposed to the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency as any one can be who is opposed to the issue involved in the platform on which he professedly stands, but at the same time we wish to and intend to oppose that election with truth, and nothing but the truth.

Kentucky.—The bet of $1,000 offered in Louisville by the *Journal*, that Fillmore would carry Kentucky, was immediately taken before night by a Democrat. There is no doubt that Buchanan and Breckinridge will carry Kentucky.

☞Our valued friend Dr. S. P. BROWN, of Greensburg, is among the visitors at the Bedford Springs.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Flour is firm—new sales at $7 12a7 25, and old at $7. Sales of 30,000 bushels wheat, and the market is brisk. Corn is active—prices having advanced from 1a2 cents.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 1, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KATTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

FIFTEEN RENUNCIATIONS!!!

☞The attention of the honest freemen of Bedford County, without respect to party, is earnestly directed to the facts set forth in the following communications, coming, as they do, from men entitled to the highest confidence. Two of the number, HENRY NICODEMUS and S. J. MCCAUSLIN, are acting Justices of the Peace, one of the Borough and the other of the Township of Bedford, having been elected by large majorities at the last election for Justices.—Both of these gentlemen, as well as DAVID L. SUTER, have stood at the very head of the K. N. order, in their respective localities, and were entrusted with all the secret papers and documents thereof. These gentlemen paint, in vivid colors, the true character of these midnight oath-bound assemblages—and their expositions should arouse every good man in the land to aid in the overthrow of an organization so wicked and demoralizing in all its tendencies. In view of the startling facts here set forth, is it not strange, beyond all comprehension, that any Minister or other professing Christian should have united with, or become the apologist of, so dreadful a conspiracy against law, truth, religion, and the blessed institutions under which we live?

It was this kind of influence that caused the *great wrong*, and that entrapped honest men into this den of iniquity before they had time to consider. What an awful responsibility attaches to the skirts of those *false teachers* and agents of the devil, who engaged in such a cause, whilst professing to be followers of Christ and his Gospel.

Let all who joined this order under a mistaken idea of its intentions, follow the example here set them, and they will receive the applause of all who value truth and the integrity of personal character:

TO THE PUBLIC.

GEN. BOWMAN:—As there seems to be a division of opinion in reference to my present political views, and as my name has become the subject of public discussion, I deem it my duty to speak for myself, so that none may be deceived in reference to the course I have adopted. It is well known that I belonged to the order commonly called Know Nothings, and that I am announced as the Secretary of their County Convention. In joining this organization, I was induced to believe that it was an entirely new party, based upon pure and patriotic principles, having for its object nothing but the welfare of the country. I have since discovered, however, that instead of being what it was represented, it was led and governed too much by the *disappointed* and *corrupt* of both the old parties, and I had determined to abandon it, in my own mind, some time since.—I now do so publicly. Instead of being *American* in its tendency, all its *practical teachings* prove the reverse. Whilst it professes to be opposed to Catholicism and negro slavery, a portion of the order supports Catholics for office, and sometimes foreigners; and a large body of the order even now supports for Vice President a man who boasts that he owns a *hundred slaves!!*

Whilst they profess that none but Americans and Protestants should rule America, it is very clear that the leaders would vote for the POPE of ROME for President in order to gratify their personal ambition, and their bitter hatred to the Democratic Party.

The whole system I believe to be contrary to the spirit of our glorious Constitution under which we have so long lived and prospered—and, so believing, I have renounced all connection with it for the balance of my life, and have returned to the cherished principles which I adopted in the days of my boyhood, and from which I never deviated until I was cajoled into the order under a mistaken apprehension, and from which I am now free. I am for James Buchanan and the whole Democratic State and County Ticket, and shall lend my best efforts to promote a cause which has TRUTH for its foundation, and which proclaims LIBERTY and EQUALITY to all men whose lives and conduct entitle them to public regard. The Democratic party is the only party that can be called NATIONAL in its principles, and SOUND in its doctrines.

I think I am now understood, and I pledge myself that my humble efforts in the cause of Democracy will be as untiring as they were in the many struggles of former years.

Very Respectfully,

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1856.

I, too, have been a member of this order, and, having read the above communication of Henry Nicodemus, Esq. I fully subscribe to the truth of all he has said, and, with him, I take my stand on the side of Buchanan and Democracy.

S. J. MCCAUSLIN.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bedford County, having been deceived to become members of an order known by the name of know nothings, and having satisfied ourselves fully that the whole thing is a *fraud* upon the AMERICAN name, an outrage upon truth, and a gross violation of the Constitution, we take this occasion to proclaim to the world that we have left the said order in disgust, and have arrayed ourselves under the banner of Buchanan, Breckenridge, the Democratic County Ticket, and the glorious Flag of our country, and we earnestly call upon all who were deceived as we were to do likewise.

DAVID L. SUTER,	Napier.
A. J. McCLEARY,	"
PETER KINSEY,	"
BENJ. F. KINSEY,	"
ERASTUS KING,	"
ROBT. DOUGLAS,	"
JAMES M. TAYLOR,	"
WM. S. SUTER,	"
NEHEMIAH FLEEGLE,	"
HUGH E. KINTON,	"
A. J. CRISMAN,	St. Clair,
D. W. CRISMAN,	"
CHAS. MERWINE,	Bed. Bor.

PORTRAIT OF JAS. BUCHANAN.

The most correct likeness ever made, executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, Lithographer, N W corner of 5th and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Great outpouring of the People!!

Two Liberty Poles Raised!

Last Saturday was a great day for the town of St. Clairsville, a Democratic meeting having assembled for the purpose of raising two Liberty Poles and a Flag in honor of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. At an early hour in the day the people began to make their appearance in town, and, by 12 o'clock, M., the village was crowded to overflowing, presenting the appearance of a County rather than a Township meeting. The enthusiasm manifested exceeded that of any other Township meeting ever held in the County. Even in the exciting elections of JACKSON and POLK, the people did not seem to be so fully aroused. We were well aware that no man stood so high in the affections of the Democracy of Bedford County as JAMES BUCHANAN, but we must confess that we were not prepared for such an overwhelming demonstration as was presented to our view on the occasion alluded to in this article. And more especially so, when we take into consideration the limited notice, busy season, and the fact that this was the first meeting of the campaign!

The assemblage was composed of our best farmers and Mechanics—the bone and sinew of the country—among whom we were pleased to notice a number of influential old-line WHIGS, who not only honored us with their presence and respectful attention, but seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.—We rejoiced to notice, too, that *nearly all* the Democrats in that section who had been deceived into the Know Nothing organization were present, and enthusiastic in support of James Buchanan and the whole Democratic Ticket, having renounced all connection with that foul conspiracy.

A very large number of ladies also honored us with their presence, a compliment which was acknowledged by three as hearty cheers as ever were given by men determined to be free. We hope to see the Ladies at all our meetings, where they will receive a cordial welcome.

The Poles, (two beautiful Hickory's,) were raised about 11 o'clock, A. M. amidst deafening cheers, and music by the Newry Brass Band—a Band composed of gentlemen of high character, and possessing the capacity to make as sweet music as any similar association in the State. It was delightful to witness the "majestic ease and elegance" with which the poles went up, indicative of the manner in which the Democracy intend to elevate our honored standard-bearers to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Nation. The poles properly secured, a rich and beautiful Flag, bearing the inscription, "BUCHANAN, BRECKENRIDGE, and the UNION," was unfurled, extending across the street from the public house of our respected fellow citizen Mr. FREDERICK BERKHIMER, where it floats in grandeur, to point voters to the only NATIONAL and CONSTITUTIONAL Ticket now before the people.

The Band having again played a lively National air, Col. O. C. HARTLEY was introduced to the audience, who made a few patriotic remarks in reference to the occasion which had called the citizens of St. Clair and the surrounding country together. The crowd then proceeded in procession to the orchard of that unflinching old veteran in the cause of Democracy, Mr. CONRAD CLAYCOMB, when the meeting was called to order, in a few pertinent remarks, by Col. F. D. BEEGLE, and a number of officers appointed to preside over its deliberations. The list, however, was not handed to us, and, consequently, we are unable to give the names in this number of the Gazette.

Col. JOS. W. TATE then took the stand, and in a brief, but happy and eloquent speech, introduced Col. O. C. HARTLEY to the audience, who, although laboring under a severe cold, and only intending to make an apology for not speaking when he got up, forgot himself and delivered a speech of thrilling interest, which was received with great applause, evidently leaving a deep and lasting impression upon the audience. Hon. WM. P. SCHELL next took the stand, and, although we have heard him make many able and eloquent speeches, this was decidedly the best he ever made. The plain and forcible facts he brought to light in refererce especially to slavery and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, fastened conviction upon all present, and left impressions which will not soon be erased from their memory. The manner in which he ridiculed the "Mule Soup and Grasshopper Pie" *humbugs* of the Fillmore and Fremont factions was truly amusing and laughable, and was received with shouts of applause. Mr. S. was followed by the Editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, when the meeting, adjourned with loud and long cheers for Buchanan, Breckenridge and the whole Democratic Ticket—and three cheers were given for the *Ladies*. The best of feeling prevailed, and every man left the place determined to do his whole duty in the present campaign.

The citizens of St. Clairsville are entitled to great credit for their handsome arrangements and hospitable entertainment, which will not soon be forgotten by those who received so many kindnesses at their hands.

We were pleased to see our old friend, Mr. PETER AMICK, look so cheerful; and, although he did not say so, we were strongly inclined to *believe* that he, as well as many other old line whigs in that quarter, will not touch either Know Nothingism, or Black Republicanism, with a ten foot pole.

The next meeting will be held in Bloody Run, on the 11th of August, and we hope to see it well attended by all who are willing to hear the principles upon which the Democratic candidates come before the people.

Declination.

☞WM. M. HALL, Esq. having been nominated for County Surveyor without any agency of his own, and against his inclination, has withdrawn his name from the contest—and, as will be seen, the County Committee have placed in nomination Mr. SAML. KETTERMAN, of Liberty Township, a man of high standing and character, and every way qualified to fill the trust. The fact that Mr. HALL is a Lawyer, and engaged in many of the land suits that come before our court, and knowing that his *motives*, in running lines, might be, even by decent men, misconstrued, so as to leave an impression that he might become biased in favor of his *clients*, has been the sole cause of his declination. He will visit and address most of the Democratic meetings in the County, and thus prove his devotion to the party that has so often honored him with their confidence and respect. His numerous friends in the County will regret to hear of his declination, but, when they learn his reasons, we have no doubt they will all be fully satisfied.

☞The Pittsburg Chronicle contains a beautiful address by Col. Black on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors from the "Duquesne Greys" to the "Chicago Light Guard," during the recent visit of the Greys to that city, which we will transfer to the columns of the Gazette next week, as a paper of much merit and interest. Few men in this country possess as fine powers of oratory as does SAMUEL W. BLACK.

☞The Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D. will preach in the Lutheran church on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. F. W. Conrad in the Evening at early candle lighting.

Political Outrage.

☞FR. JORDAN, Esq., has called a County Convention to meet in Bedford to nominate a Ticket to be supported at the next election, and to give expression to the views generally of the discordant factions now opposing the Democracy. That Convention is to assemble in Bedford to day (Thursday) and it will be seen that it is composed of the very same men who were appointed by the secret Lodges, and who made the nominations in Bedford one year ago!!! Now, we venture to say that this is an outrage without a parallel in the history of politics. Who ever before heard of stereotyped delegates to make nominations? Who ever heard of the same delegates acting for several years in succession? Why, it is taking all power from the people, and placing it in the hands of a few interested men. Great and exciting questions are to be settled by our opponents. They have two candidates yet in the field for the Presidency, and three for the Vice Presidency. And, although the question is to be decided, as to which of them should be voted for, the people have not been allowed a voice in the selection of delegates for this purpose. Will the opposition to the Democracy in Bedford County suffer themselves to be thus led by the nose? Will they let the fact go to the world that they are unfit to be consulted in a matter like this? Some of them are for Fremont, some for Fillmore, some for Donelson, some for Johnston, and some for Dayton. How, then, are the questions at issue to be decided? Are the former Whig farmers and mechanics of Bedford County to be considered of less importance than those of any other county in the State or Union? Is it possible that they will let such a record go to the world, without a manly resistance? If they do, they will merit the contempt of all honorable men. But this is not all. Mr. Jordan was a delegate to the Convention which nominated a mongrel ticket for State officers, composed of one Know Nothing, one Abolitionist, and one Whig—and yet the *public* had no knowledge of when or where he received his authority to act in a capacity to give birth to a *monstrosity* like this. The same thing, too, occurred in both the Fillmore and Fremont National Conventions. Those who professed to represent the people of this District were *self-constituted* delegates, no publication ever having been made of the manner in which they were chosen. Here are a few plain facts to ponder over, and we call upon what used to be the old Whig Party to look at them and then say whether or not they can swallow a dose like this!—And further, whether they are willing to be governed by the action of a Convention whose powers entirely ceased with the last election.

☞One of the first things to be transacted by Fr. Jordan, Esq., Chairman of the County K. N. Convention, on the assembling of that body to-day, will be to announce to his brethren that the Secretary thereof declines to participate any further in its proceedings, he having determined to abandon the order forever and go for James Buchanan and the whole Democratic ticket. This will be an interesting topic for Mr. J. to start out with, and we have no doubt he will *look* and *feel* quite interesting in performing a duty so full of encouragement (over the left) to the *defunct* Convention he has the honor to *command*. Whilst making this announcement, by way of *spicing* it, Mr. Jordan might also announce the names of the other gentlemen recorded in the Gazette of to-day as having abandoned the midnight secret order, in consequence of the mean and degrading obligations it imposes. In the brightest hours of Know Nothingism we predicted that this very state of affairs would come to pass—and yet we have never professed to be a *prophet!*

The True Issue.

IS A WHITE MAN AS GOOD AS A BLACK MAN?

☞This, and no other, is the issue to be decided at the next election. We hear nothing more about the Bank, the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, the Veto Power, Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c. &c., which, for the last 25 years, have been the prominent themes of attack by our opponents in ever political contest. The people have decided all these questions in favor of the Democratic Party so strongly that no allusion is even made to them. The above is, therefore, the only issue before the country. Mr. Fillmore belongs to an order which required him to take an oath to disfranchise all Catholics and Foreigners, thus placing a large body of white men on a level with the present slaves of the South, and *beneath* the *black* man in the free States. Mr. FREMONT possesses but a *single idea*, and that the liberation of the slaves of the South. He cares not how many chains are forged for white men so that the southern negro be set at liberty to over-run the land, and compete with the white laborers of the North. On the other hand, JAMES BUCHANAN is the friend of the Constitution, and is, therefore, in favor of giving to all men, no matter where born, or what religion they profess, all the rights guaranteed to them in that glorious instrument. Now, both the opposing candidates having taken the ground that a white man is not entitled to as much regard as a black man, it remains to be seen how many white men will vote a Ticket erected upon such a basis.

Are they Abolitionists?

☞A prominent "Republican," formerly a so-called "American," remarked in conversation the other day, in reply to an interrogatory as to how he liked the CATHOLIC tendencies of Mr. Fremont, that he would as soon vote for the Pope of Rome or any other Catholic as for any body else—that he would prefer Fred. Douglas (a negro) for President to James Buchanan—and justified the conduct of a Republican meeting in the State of Indiana a few days since in taking a negro on the platform with the Speakers in order to show their determination to bring about a perfect equality of the races! A gentleman of high character, and a prominent old line whig, was present and heard the conversation, and seemed to be mortified as well as surprised at the declarations.

☞Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK is at present sojourning at the Bedford Springs, looking very well, although he is just recovering from an attack of fever and ague. He will be at the State Convention at Chambersburg, and, in his way thither, will address the Democracy of Fulton County at their Mass Meeting on next Monday evening, a fact which they will all be pleased to learn.

FOOTING UP THE LOSSES.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:

"I am credibly informed that the French army buried 23,000 men in the Crimea this winter alone. Exclusive of that enormous item, our losses and theirs are very nearly in proportion. Out of 200,000 men they lost 40,000. In our army of 97,000 men we lost upwards of 20,000. Of course neither French nor English ever had such a number of men together at any one time; these figures relate to the total number of men landed from time to time in the enemies country."

MARRIED:

On the 27th, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr Sutton, of Johnstown, and Miss Susan Border, of Bedford Township.

From the Philadelphia News, (*a Fillmore paper.*)

Col. Fremont and His Trial by a Court Martial.

On referring to Niles' National Register, of October 16, 1847, we find the officers of the court Martial which tried Col. Fremont on the three charges of "mutiny," "disobedience of orders," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," to have been the following:

Brevet Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, Col. 5th Infantry.
Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General.
Col. J. B. Crane, 1st Artillery.
Brevet Col. M. M. Payne, 4th Artilery.
Brevet Col. S. H. Long, Corps Topographical Engineers.
Lieut. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistence Department.
Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussy, Corps Engineers.
Brevet Lieut. Col. H. K. Craig, Ordinance Department.
Major J. L. Graham, Corps Topographical Engineers.
Major R. Dalafield, Corps Engineers.
Brevet Major G. A. McCall, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major E. W. Morgan, 11th Infantry.
Capt. John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

This Court, it will be perceived, in respect to the rank and character of the officers composing it, was probably the most distinguished which had ever been convened by the authority of our Government.

On referring to the same source of information (*Niles' National Register,*) of Feb. 26, 1848, we find the following in relation to the proceedings of the Court.

LIEUT. COL. FREMONT.

Decision by the Court Martial, and by the President of the United States, on the case of Lieut. Colonel Fremont.

[*From the National Intelligencer, Feb.* 21, 1848.]

We have now before us a copy of the general order, issued from the War Department, under date of Feb. 21, 1848, including the Judgment of the Court Martial, and the decision of the President of the United States, in the case of Lieut. Col. Fremont.

The charges upon which Col. Fremont was tried having been heretofore published at large in this paper, with all the particulars which were known to us to have transpired during the trial, we pass by so much of the record as contains the charges and specifications, &c., to come directly to what will be of most interest to our readers, being so much as concerns the "*findings and sentence of the Court,*" and "*the President's decision and order in the case.*"

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony, the Court finds the accused, Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, of the U. S. Army, as follows:

Charge 1st.—Mutiny.

1st specification, guilty.
2d specification, guilty.
3d specification, guilty.
4th specification, guilty.
5th specification, guilty.
6th specification, guilty.
7th specification, guilty.
8th specification, guilty.
9th specification, guilty.
10th specification, guilty.
11th specification, guilty.

And guilty of the charge.

Charge 2d—Disobedience of Orders.

1st. specification, guilty.
2d specification, guilty.
3d specification, guilty.
4th specification, guilty.
5th specification, guilty.
6th specification, guilty.
7th specification, guilty.

And guilty of the charge.

Charge 3d—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

1st specification, guilty.
2d specification, guilty.
3d specification, guilty.
4th specification, guilty.
5th specification, guilty.

And guilty of the charge.

Sentence.

"And the Court does therefore sentence the said Lieut John C. Fremont, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, U. S. Army, to be dismissed from the service.

From the Daily News, (*Fillmore.*)

COL. FREMONT SETTING THE EXAMPLE FOR BROOKS.

The Mount Holly (N. J.) *Herald* refreshes our memory in regard to a circumstance in the career of Col. Fremont, which will be regarded as a remarkable coincidence at this time, when the Black Republicans are in such throes of indignation in consequence of the assault of Mr. Brooks upon Senator Sumner. It is, indeed, strange that these men should present to the country a candidate for the Presidency, who stood, some years ago, precisely in the position which Mr. Brooks now occupies, as the violent assailant of a United States Senator, for words spoken in debate. It will be recollected that some five or six years ago, a bitter controversy was carried on in the Senate, between Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, and Mr. Benton, the father-in-law of Mr. Fremont, in which the former indulged in severe personal remarks on the latter. After the Senate had adjourned, Fremont way-laid Mr. Foote in the antechamber, or lobby adjacent to the Senate, and assailed him with great violence—blows passed, and they were seperated—after which, upon the insistment of Mr. Benton, Fremont sent Foote a challenge, which would have resulted in a hostile meeting, if mutual friends of the parties had not, by great exertion, brought about a reconciliation. We hope that the black Republican press and orators, should they have occasion to say anything more in denunciation of "brutal, murderous and cowardly" outrages in the Senate Chamber, will have the fairness to divide their indignation equally between Fremont and Brooks. If the conduct of one derserves rebuke, the other surely is no less innocent.

From the Daily News, (*Fillmore.*)

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS!

Money! Money! Money!—Whenever a Kansas meeting is held, appeals are made for money. Money is the first and last appeal of travelling missionaries, of "Human Freedom:" But what becomes of money thus raised? Who knows? What has become of the many thousands of dollars raised "for Kansas," in the different cities? The dollars raised to help the people of Kansas to "Freedom," never reach them. Among a hundred evidences of this, we quote from the Boston *Journal* of July 1st, a letter from Ex-Mayor Smith, of Boston, travelling in Kansas, dated Fort Leavenworth, June 31st, to the *Gazette*, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"Inquiries were made at appropriate sources to ascertain *how the money was expended* which the papers say has been so liberally raised in Boston, New York, Chicago, and other places, for Kansas; and the answer has uniformly been, *that no one knows.*—One gentleman in Lawrence informed me that a person who visited the East for assistance assured him that he had sent seven thousand dollars on —☞ *but it certainly never reached Kansas.* Many justly suspect the integrity of certain managers who are reputed to have fingered specific contributions. This subject should forthwith be sifted to the very bottom. I have heard severer things said than I deem it prudent to write, in regard to this matter.

From the Daily News, (*Fillmore.*)

FREMONT AND WASHINGTON.

Charles Remond, a Republican Leader of Ohio, thus wrote to one of the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, on Fremont:

"Col. Fremont should be placed at the head of the ticket. * * * * We at the West desire his nomination. He will be acceptable to all your constituents," &c., &c.

The same Charles Remond thus spoke of Washington at a Republican Convention in Boston, May 30th, last:

"Remembering that he was a slaveholder, *he could spit upon that scoundrel, George Washington.* [Hisses and applause.] The hisses, said Mr. Remond, are slaveholders in spirit, and would enslave me if they could. *What*, he continued, *so near Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to show that that scoundrel George Washington, had enslaved his fellow-men?*

There's modern Republicanism illustrated for you!

THE TRUE QUESTION.

The *Gate City* copies from Senator Hamlin's speech, of Maine, with approbation, the following in relation to the true question at issue:

"The question is not that the South shall be Abolitionized, but whether the whole Free North shall be Africanized; not a question whether the slaves of the South shall be emancipated, but whether the freemen of the North shall be made slaves.

We agree with it and Senator Hamlin. He has stated the question truly. It is, indeed, whether the whole free North shall be Africanized. The Democratic party says no, it shall not, for we have nothing to do with slavery. It is, indeed, whether, "the freemen of the North shall be made slaves." The Democratic party says no, they shall not, for this Government was constituted for freemen, and the interests and liberties of 25,000,000 of freemen are dearer to us than the fancied wrongs of a few hundred thousand negroes. The issue is well put.

From the Daily News, (*Fillmore.*)

SOLD OUT TO THE FOREIGNERS. Americans Beware!

We publish the following letter from the New York *Express*. It speaks for itself. Fremont is opposed to a change of our Naturalization laws. What honest American can support him under these circumstances?

In a meeting of the German Fremont Club, of the Seventeenth Ward, in this city, a Mr. Breck is reported as having said:

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Fremont, and he (Fremont) has assured me that he would, if elected, veto any bill abridging the Naturalization laws."

Will you please inform our American friends of this?

Yours, very respectfully,

New York, July 19, 1856. HENRY PIKE.

From the Daily News, (*Fillmore.*)

GOING IT TO THE DEATH.—The Sandy Hill *Herald* states that at the funeral of an aged and respectable citizen of Warren County, on Sunday, the 13th inst., the officiating clergymen, after the close of his sermon, presented a large package of Black Republican papers, and, laying them upon the table, requested the audience each to take a copy as they left the house.

A Base Fraud Exposed.

A short time since (says the Rochester Union) the republican journals published a circular letter addressed to postmasters in this State, and signed by Perrin M. Brown, jr. The circular set forth that it had been decided, after a "private consultation of the leading democrats of the Union, immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention," to assess each postmaster in the country for the purpose of securing the success of the democratic ticket, stating the amount required, &c., and closing with the request that "the name of some reliable leading democrat in your town" be forwarded with a view of consulting him hereafter. The whole thing bore upon its face the evidence of fraud and absurdity, and the trick was immediately exposed by the Washington Union. Notwithstanding this fact, the republican journals have continued to give the circular a prominent place in their columns, accompanying it with indignant comments upon this "system of intimidation and corruption," &c. The following letter to the editor of the Troy Budget, from Postmaster General Campbell, will throw some light on "Perrin M. Brown, jr." Of course, the republican journals which have given currency to the fraud will never set the matter right before their readers:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12, 1856.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received, for which I am much indebted. The circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the Postmaster of Lansingburgh, and forwarded by you, is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in the city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here, with a view to aid him in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeeded, to some extent at least. As soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave instructions for his arrest; but he has not since ventured to call for his letters.

If any are received, they will go to the dead-letter office, and any money they may contain will be returned to the writers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above presents one of the shrewdest frauds to *raise money* that we have lately seen. Our opponents must be hard up for means to "make Kansas a free State," to invent so snug a fraud "to raise the wind." What next shall we have by way of "paying the interest upon California bonds?"

FREMONT AND BUCHANAN PLATFORMS—THE CONTRAST.

THE FREMONT PLATFORM.

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a SERVILE INSURRECTION in the South; when the black man, armed with *British Bayonets*, and led on by *British Officers*, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the TORCH OF THE INCENDIARY SHALL LIGHT UP THE TOWNS OF THE SOUTH, and blot out the last vestige of slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."—*Joshua R. Giddings.*

"There is a higher power than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. *It* must be ABOLISHED AND YOU MUST DO IT. Correct your own error that slavery has any constitutional guarantees which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished. You may soon bring the parties of the country into an effective and aggressive war upon slavery."—*William H. Seward. Benjamin F. Wade.*

"The Whig party is not only *dead, but stinks.*—*Benjamin F. Wade.*

"I am willing in a certain state of affairs, to let the Union slide.—*Nat. P Banks.*

"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, I am for a dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes.—*Rufus P. Spalding.*

"On the action of this Convention depends the fate of the country; if the Republicans fail at the ballot-box, we will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with FIRE AND SWORD."—*James Watson Webb.*

"The times demand that we must have an ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, and an ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE, and an ANTI-SLAVERY GOD."—*Anson Burlinghame.*

"I have no doubt that the free and slave States ought to separate."—"J. S. P." *of the New York Tribune.*

"It is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the government."—*Resolution of a Black Republican Meeting.*

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—*Black Republican Clergyman at Poughkeepsie.*

"We earnestly request Congress at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the exigencies of the case may require."—*Black Republican Petition to Congress.*

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—*Horace Greeley.*

"The Constitution is a reproach and a league with Tophet."—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—It must be preserved."—*Andrew Jackson.*

"DISUNION IS A WORD WHICH OUGHT NOT TO BE BREATHED AMONGST US, EVEN IN A WHISPER. THE WORD OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED ONE OF DREADFUL OMEN, AND OUR CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE TAUGHT THAT IT IS SACRILEGE TO PRONOUNCE IT."—*James Buchanan.*

STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living near Rainsburg, about the 1st of May last, a White and Black spotted Sow, both ears off by dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HIRAM SMITH.

Aug. 1, 1856.

The Gazette.

BEDFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, August 1, 1856.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!!

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In accordance with the desire of many democrats, the County Committee have determined to hold a series of meetings throughout the County at the times and places set forth below. It is hoped that the Township Committees will give full notice in their respective Townships, and that all good citizens, of whatever party, who love the Union and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it, will countenance these meetings by their presence. We can promise to all, as well to our adversaries as our friends, and those who are "halting between two opinions," a calm, temperate, and honest discussion of the great issues before the Country. In addition to the Speakers announced in the *Gazette* of last week, we expect the meetings to be addressed by Col. O. C. HARTLEY, formerly of the Bedford Bar, and now of Galveston, Texas.

West Providence, Monday, August 11, at the village of Bloody Run:

East Providence, Tuesday, August 12, at D. A. T. Black's:

Monroe, Wednesday, August 13, at Clearville:

Harrison, Wednesday, August 13, at Keyser's School House:

Southampton, Thursday, August 14, at Cheneysville.

Juniata, Thursday, August 14, at Buena Vista.

Colerain, Friday, August 15, at Rainsburg:

Londonderry, Friday, August 15, at Bridgeport:

C. Valley, Saturday, August 16, at Centerville:

St. Clair, Monday, August 18, at St. Clairsville:

Union, Tuesday, August 19, at Ake's Mill:

Napier, Wednesday, August 20, at Schellsburg:

Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, Thursday, August 21, at Hopewell:

Middle Woodberry, Friday, August 22, at the village of Woodberry:

South Woodberry, Saturday, August 23, at Pattonsville:

WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN CESSNA,
JOSEPH W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
SAML. W. STATLER,
G. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE,
County Committee.

July 11, 1856.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—The immense success attending the use of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, in almost every disease, and every stage of disease, has given it a name equalled only by its good effects.

The medical profession prescribe it freely when the use is indicated and proper, and esteem the ingredients of which it is composed the best remedial agents for the permanent cure of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Cutaneous Eruptions, and that relaxed and exhausted condition of the muscular energy so frequent at this period of the year. To the feeble or infirm it is of incalculable benefit.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Mr. Fillmore on Black Republicanism.

The following extract from Mr. FILLMORE'S speech at Albany, shows that he entertains the same views of the inevitable consequences of the success of the Black Republicans that have recently been expressed in our columns:

But this is not all, Sir. *We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, and rule over the whole United States.* Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? [Cheers.] Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that *our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?* (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. *Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electoral votes should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it! No, not for a moment.* [Applause.] And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? [Tremendous cheering. If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our fathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

Mr. Buchanan's Courtesy in Debate.

During Mr. Buchanan's long service in the two houses of Congress he was distinguished for his rigid observance of the rules of courteous debate which characterize the high-toned and honorable gentleman. Calm, discreet, self-possessed, and brave, he knew that the true way of securing respect to himself was to respect the feelings of others. Some men of unquestionable honor and integrity are liable to impulses of passion, which lead them into temporary aberrations from the courtesies of respectful debate. Mr. Buchanan had as strong and generous impulses by nature as most men, but he succeeded in subjecting them to the control of his cool and dispassionate judgment; and by that means, although there is now no living man who has been so much engaged in political discussions on the most exciting party questions, we venture to assert that none of his living cotemporaries retain any sense of injury ever done by him, and that none of the illustrious dead with whom he had political conflicts carried with them to their graves any but the kindest feelings towards him.

It so happens that we can now call to mind but two instances in which Mr. Buchanan was involved in personal altercations in debate which threatened for the time to transcend the bounds of parliamentary decorum. Both of these instances were connected with the miserable "ten cents-a-day" charge, which cut so conspicuous a figure in 1840. This charge touched Mr. Buchanan on a point on which he was peculiarly sensitive. It implied that he underrated the importance and character of the laboring men of the country. Every act of his life had shown that he was the earnest and constant friend of the working man. This sentiment constituted one of the leading features in the very speech in favor of the sub-treasury system from which the charge was falsely deduced. When Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, therefore, so far misinterpreted or misrepresented Mr. Buchanan's position as to deduce from that speech the charge of hostility to the interests of laboring men, it is not surprising that Mr. Buchanan repelled the injury in the strongest language that he could command. The controversy became bitter and personal; but Mr. Davis was constrained to admit that the speech contained no such sentiment as had been charged upon Mr. Buchanan.

The other instance alluded to occurred in one of those piquant but pleasant rencontres between Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan which frequently enlivened the debates of the Senate and excited the admiration of their friends. Mr. Tyler had vetoed the fiscal bank in 1841, and the democratic senators did not restrain the expression of their gratification. Mr. Clay resorted to a mode of warfare in which he had few competitors—he drew a picture of a portion of the democratic senators visiting Mr. Tyler to congratulate him, and in the foreground he placed Mr. Buchanan as the organ spokesman of the democrats. It was done in inimitable style and in a vein of great pleasantry, but in the course of his remarks he alluded to the "ten-cents" charge. When he closed Mr. Buchanan said he had listened with pleasure to all he had said except his allusion to the electioneering slang of the late contest on the subject of low wages." "This remark," said Mr. Buchanan, was wholly unworthy of that senator, and he intended to answer it as it deserved. Mr. Clay interposed, and, like a truly generous and brave man assured Mr. Buchanan that his remark "had been uttered merely in a playful manner, and was not intended to wound the senator's feelings in the least." Mr. Buchanan accepted the explanation, and said "he was glad they were friends again." We give these incidents as well to illustrate the character of Mr. Buchanan for gentlemanly and courteous bearing as to show that he was prompt and decided in repelling unjust aggressions. They show, moreover, how utterly baseless was the charge out of which the collisions grew, and illustrate the relations of cordial friendship which existed between Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan—a friendship which was uninterrupted during Mr. Clay's life.—*Washington Union.*

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.—We learn from the Detroit Advertiser that a submarine diver from Buffalo descended to the wreck of the Atlantic the other day and recovered the safe, with its contents, belonging to the American Express Company:

"The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything is therefore exactly as it went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of her head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others, as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by the hand, and mothers with their babes in their arms, were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and, to all appearance, had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

"In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe, it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the government Stock Bank, and a large amount on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure."

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment immediately.

HENRY G. GEYER,
Administrator.

Juniata Tp. Aug. 1, 1856.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the next session of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of August inst.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN POLLOCK.

Aug. 1, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires'
MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

SCHOOL!

GEO. SIGAFOOS, thankful for the patronage received in the past, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence the 2d *Quarter* of his School, on the 11th day of August next, in the Lecture-room of the Lutheran Church, which will be neatly fitted up for that purpose. No pains will be spared to advance his pupils in their studies, and strict attention will be given to their morals and health. Terms of tuition per quarter as heretofore. Primary $3,00—Pratical $3,50—Mathematics and Natural Sciences $4,00.

July 25, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

Look Out.

All persons tresspassing upon the farm of the subscriber, in Colerain Township, either by fishing, hunting, taking or knocking down fruit or in any other manner, are notified that they will certainly be prosecuted under the late Act of Assembly without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble.

PHILIP LITTLE.

Aug. 1, 1856.*

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Agent Wanted.

A Responsible Agent wanted to canvass the County of Bedford for a permanent and responsible Insurance Co., to whom good inducements will be offered.

Address D. S.—Box 142, York, Pa.

July 18, 1856.—*

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

Dividend.

A dividend of one per cent, on the capital stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co., has been declared by the managers payable on the 1st August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

STORE PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his store property at West End. It is DECIDEDLY one of the best country locations for business in Bedford County, being situated on the Glade Turnpike at the crossings of four public thoroughfares, and in the midst of a good timber country, within 7 miles of the Connellsville Rail Road. The improvements consist of a store-room, with a comfortable and convenient dwelling attached—stabling and warehouse, with other necessary out-buildings, together with a blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, also 16 acres of Land, or more if required. This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms. Possession can be had on the 1st day of October. For further particulars apply to Robert Fyan, Bedford, or the subscriber at Juniata Mills, Bedford County, Pa.

LEWIS N. FYAN.

July 11, 1856.

MORE
NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendtd Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

NEW STORE.
And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.

June 6, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

Fayette Springs.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings and improvements for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying and healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficacy.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water and eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposite of the stream.—These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of Magnesia and Salts. In addition to the elevated, healthful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic, and picturesque scenery—caverns, cataracts and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FORT NECESSITY,

Washington's First Battle Field,

Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbars Camp—Braddock and Jumonville's Graves—Delancy's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cucumber Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in Trout and Game, affording a rich field for the *disciples of Walton and Nimrod.*

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road at Connellsville, render these springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Fayette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses, will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.

W. F. BABCOCK.

June 27, 1856—6t.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached: Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND

NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead;)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markle-burg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markle-burg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM.
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, cologues, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.